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[1074]

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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HONGKONG.

No. 18,522. 號二十二百五千八第 日二十月八年巳丁 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1917. 四拜禮 號七十二月九年六國民華中

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TIME-TABLE

Week Days.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAY.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " " 6.15 " "	" " " "
6.15 " " 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " " 6.45 " "	" " " "
6.45 " " 7.00 " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	

Extra Car at 11.45 Midnight.

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Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque as Comptroller Order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.
General Managers.
489

KOW LOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1917, until further Notice

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 9 Through Express. a.m.	No. 2 Local. a.m.	No. 7 Through Express. a.m.	No. 9 Local. a.m.	No. 11 Through Express. p.m.	No. 12 Through Express. p.m.	No. 15 Local. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 18 Local. p.m.
CANTON									
Chai Sha Tsui, dep.	7.25		8.33		12.25	4.10			
SHUI LIN, dep.	8.40		11.16	11.45	1.50	7.10			
Bhum Chun, dep.	10.56	8.05							
Sheng Kwei, dep.		9.18							
Fanning, dep.		10.18	4.41	11.56					
Tai Po Market, dep.		9.25	4.52	12.08					
Tai Po, dep.		9.48	5.03	12.20					
Shatin, dep.		9.48	5.13	12.26					
Yau Tsui, dep.		9.59	5.26	12.36					
Yau Tsui, dep.		10.02	5.29	12.43					
KOW LOON	11.05	10.05	5.33	12.43	4.00	7.50			

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S.S. "VENEZUELA"	San Francisco	Nov. 7th
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A TABLE OF THE

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REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 26th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Sat. at 6 a.m.	On Sat. at 3 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.81	29.84	29.83
Temperature ...	85	80	88
Humidity ...	69	80	80
Wind Direction ...	East	East	East
Force ...	3	2	4
Weather ...	c	o	c
Rain ...	0.01	—	0.12

Highest open-air Temperature on 26th 85
Lowest open-air Temperature on 26th 78

THE OFFICIAL MIND.

Some of the happiest men to-day are the officials who are busily engaged in dictating letters, stamping envelopes, sorting and issuing pamphlets, censoring communications for the Press, granting and refusing interviews, and ignoring messages by telephone.

They are happy because they know they are engaged on a splendid work for their country. Without its ever-increasing army of officials how could any nation at war, or at peace, carry on? Letters must be dictated, stamps must be licked, records must be kept, documents must be filed, and the Press must be taught a proper respect for authority. The consciousness that they are attending to all these things keeps them cheerful. And were it not so, is there not the reassuring knowledge that they are in receipt of comfortable salaries and that their honoured old age will not be altogether unprovided for?

But were the Public so ungrateful as to express any resentment against officialdom, it would signify no more than the mourning of quarts among the river swallows. For officialdom is most carefully fenced and guarded. The old injunction, "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground," might have been written with prophetic reference to the new Holy Land wherein officials dwell secure. What can be more sacred than a Department? Dickens once wrote of the Circumlocution Office that Department was a little world revolving serenely (and not too fast) on its own axis. The Barnacles who administered the affairs of the Circumlocution Office were most estimable people—a true aristocracy of blood. They wore monacles and displayed unmistakable signs of culture. But to outsiders they appeared just a trifle old-fashioned. And they were so divinely stupid that some of their silliest utterances were the appearance of wisdom.

Every official in a Department, from the youngest office girl to the goutiest baron (Barnacles seldom suffer from anything less aristocratic than gout) has been carefully trained in the way of godliness; the particular brand of godliness inculcated being loyalty to the Chief. That is the alpha and omega of Departmental religion. The Chief may be a young boulder of unlimited influence or he may be a sweet old greybeard in his second childhood, but, whoever he is, no derogatory word may be spoken about him. Silent and unthinking worship is the sweet-smelling savour of the sacrifice required.

Hence it happens that the official acquires a peculiar type of mind. He tends to look at things always from the point of view of his Chief and the Department over which he rules. "Has it been done before?" is the question asked when the necessity for some innovation arises. If it has not been done before then the problem resolves itself. Letters are dictated and circulars issued stating in the old official phrase that it can't be done. But the most sacred duty of every official is to keep people away from his Chief. It does not matter how much time he spends over it, but he must, at all costs, keep them away. The Chief must not be seen. Inquirers must be talked to kindly and gently and assured, from time to time, that their business is receiving "our best attention." Should they so far forget the sanctity of the precincts to which they have been admitted as to lose their tempers, their request must instantly be granted. Only so can peace be maintained. Anything in the nature of an altercation might come to the ears of the Chief, disturbing the atmosphere of high and holy meditation in which he is preserved.

Will England ever forget that luckless official who deleted the words "captains" and "kings" in a soldier's letter from the front? He stands for all time as the type and symbol of departmental loyalty and zeal. He had been told that all references to superior officers must, without exception, be erased. Are not "captains" superior officers—and "kings"? So the line was given a blasphemous appearance and ran: "The ... and the ... depart." Kipling! Had he ever heard of Kipling? Oh, undoubtedly. The Barnacles have mostly received a Varsity education. The Eton-and-Oxford manner (as it was in pre-war days) may be studied to perfection in some of our departments. But there was the question of loyalty to his chief to be considered. The Law of the Barnacles declares that you must at all costs avoid any shade of disobedience to your chief. And perhaps also he dreaded the imputation of cleverness! For nothing is more likely to stand in the way of the young official's advancement than the discovery that he has brains, and has committed the fatal sin of using them.

What a diverting history might be written, after the war, of the official notices of air-raids and bombardments that have taken place "somewhere in England!" The rigid suppression of news when it had already become common property, the pains taken to conceal the name of a town long after the Huns had correctly stated it. Truly the official mind is a terrible and wonderful machine! It has not changed a whit since Dickens' day. The Barnacles are still in power, assisted by their more pushful cousins, the Bounders.—Globe.

NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.

The Committee of the National War Museum are anxious to make as far as possible a complete history of the War in photograph. Such a record should be a permanent historic value and European importance.

Efforts to obtain similar National Collections are now being made by all the other belligerents. A strong appeal is made, therefore, to all friends and relations of officers now serving or who have at any time served with H.M. Forces during this present war, for free gifts of bromide photographs. Such photographs should be unmounted and printed on bromide paper in order to facilitate docking and to secure their permanence. If the donors will write on the backs of the photographs their contributions such details as will form a minute concise biography, with dates of promotion, distinctions, etc., they will very materially assist the Committee. All photographs received will be duly acknowledged.

A SERVICES MEMORIAL.

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS INVITED
BY THE WAR OFFICE.

A proposal has been made for the presentation of a Memorial plaque in bronze to the next-of-kin of those of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces who have fallen in the War.

The following notice has been issued by the War Office containing particulars of a competition for designs for the plaque:

INFORMATION FOR COMPETITORS.

1. The memorial is to take the form of a bronze plaque, with an area of as near as possible 18 square inches; e.g., it may be a circle of 4½ inches in diameter, or a square of 4½ inches, or a rectangle of 5 by 3½ inches.

2. The plaque is to be produced by casting from a model, which should be finished with precision.

3. All designs submitted must be actual models in relief in wax or plaster of the size indicated in paragraph 1. No models on a large scale will be considered, and no competitor may submit more than two models.

4. The design should comprehend a subject and a brief inscription.

It is suggested that some symbolical figure subject should be chosen, but the following inscription has been decided upon:—

"He Died for Freedom and Honour,"

and must form part of the design.

Since the surname of the person commemorated and the initials of his Christian names are to be engraved on the plaque, the design should be arranged so as to leave space for the name within the dimensions mentioned in paragraph 1. In the case of a rectangular design, this space should be left at the base; if the design is circular, a margin surrounding or partially surrounding it should be left free.

Competitors are reminded that the design should be essentially simple and easily intelligible.

5. Prizes to an aggregate amount of £500 will be awarded (in proportions to be subsequently decided) for a limited number of the most successful models. The award of such prize may, if the Judges think fit, be made conditional on certain modifications being made in the design. If none of the models submitted is, in the opinion of the Judges, of sufficient merit, no prize will be awarded. The names of competitors will not be revealed to the Judges, nor will the names of any but the pre-eminently artist or artists be published.

6. All competitors must be British-born subjects.

7. No framed models can be accepted, but each model should be packed in a small box and delivered to the Director, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2, not later than 1st November, 1917. The model must not be signed, but should be marked on the back with a motto or pseudonym, which should also be written on a sealed envelope containing the competitor's name and address. No other communication should be attached.

8. The models to which prizes are awarded shall be the sole property of the Government, who will arrange for the appearance of the artist's signature or initials on the finished plaque.

CO-ORDINATION IN
AVIATION.THE GREAT PROBLEM OF
STANDARDISATION.

The United States, in closest co-operation with the British, French and Italian Governments, will co-ordinate all industries entering into the great aviation programme upon which the Nation embarked with the granting by Congress of a \$640,000,000 appropriation.

The Aircraft Production Board, acting for the Government, will arrange for the purchase of all airplane engines and other wood entering into construction and distribute it to Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States in proportion to the needs of each country.

Ultimately all steel will be manufactured in this country, and distributed in the same way, releasing British, French and Italian steel for other war purposes.

Experts of great ability and resources are constantly at work improving motors and planes and devising entirely new features. This work not only will be continued, but greatly extended.

The principal thing now is to standardise absolutely every part that enters into the motor and every other part of the airplane, in order that plants anywhere can build the complete engines, complete machines or parts on identical lines, thus quickly reaching the quantity production stage, when they will be turned out with great speed.

Italy has made great progress in developing heavy motors, and Italian experts now are working on engines designed to develop upward of 2,000 horse-power and capable of carrying great weight. These motors are several times as powerful as those used in the fast British and French fighting, and scout machines that have proved so successful on the western front. The military and civilian experts will say little about the new standard American motor. It can be utilized for training machines of the simple type now in use, can be made to produce greater power for scouting machines, and still greater power for the heavier bombing and fighting aircraft.

No matter how superior the standard motor may prove as it is perfected down to the smallest detail, Great Britain, France and Italy will continue the construction of special motors for various types of machines. Furthermore, the United States Government already has arranged for the construction in this country of several of the best British and French motors, some of which are already being turned out of our factories.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, September 24th.

UNAUTHORISED RAID ON GAMBLING TABLES.

Some time ago reference was made to the number of discharged soldiers who were ordered to go back to their own homes and refused to go, finding Swatow and neighbourhood a more lucrative place of residence. Some of these wretched deluded creatures have fallen on an evil hour. Quite recently the Cantonese Government has given hearty consent to the gambling craze, and it is now a legalized trade. Depleted exchequers find in it a rich source of revenue. Hence every public thoroughfare has its tables and crowds of eager gamblers. It was on a set of these gambling tables that a raid was made by something like a score or more of these discharged soldiers. They did not succeed, for the gambling tables had their government guards, who were numerous and strong enough to capture the raiders. These men in small numbers have on successive afternoons paid the death penalty. Crime has increased greatly in Swatow during recent years. An execution in Swatow used to be very rare. It is one of the great puzzles to all who try to follow the course of Chinese affairs why those responsible for good government unleash now and again the gambling "devil." Sometimes they muzzle him with some show of success, and then, all of a sudden, they unloose him as if delighting in the orgies that accompany their folly. And this in the Province that traces or claims to trace wisdom and morality to the remaining seventeen Provinces! Here she herself sets free the worst elements in her life to play with her people's weakness, plunging thousands of them daily into deep debt and sorrow, from which they can never rid themselves. The whole native Press denounces this immoral conduct on the part of the Cantonese Government. How vivid sounds this legislation after the ban placed on opium-growing last year! The policy or principle involved was one and the same. In the opium ban it was to save the money in their exchequer; in the present legalizing of gambling it is to induce money to flow into their exchequer. The end does not justify the means.

INTERMED ENEMY SHIPS.

There was some talk a little time ago about selling the interned ships of the Central European Powers. There are still four of the German merchantships riding at anchor high up in the harbour. With an empty hold or two they remain the only visible relics of German trade in the port. It is said that these ships will need a good deal of overhauling before they can put to sea.

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA SINICA.

There has just come to hand the first volume of Mr. Coolidge's "The Encyclopaedia Sinica." The work will certainly prove a storehouse of information about "Things Chinese." At an earlier period both Dr. Giles and Mr. J. Dyer Ball laid us under obligation by their useful books of reference. "The Encyclopaedia Sinica" embraces a wider field, and is in a sense an omnium gathering of all that earlier pioneers in the field have gleaned—and much more. The labour involved in the production of this work must have been great indeed. Naturally, we looked first of all to find out what the author had to say about things known to ourselves. We have been both satisfied and disappointed. For instance, what has he to say about the old peoples—the Hoks and Hakkas—occupying the Swatow neighbourhood? Of the Hakkas there is a short account, accurate we believe, so far as it goes, and the author has steered clear of the vagaries of Boulger, writer of a History of China. Of the Hoks, however, we have failed to find any mention. It is possible, however, that the author may continue to make references in his second volume both to them and to their language. They inhabit a very large portion of the maritime coast of both Canton and Fukien Provinces. They are reported to be the most skillful in contrivances for sea-fishing in the world; they are successful agriculturists; they bulk largely in the emigrating lists, and form an important element of the alien populations in Hongkong, British Malaya, etc. They are the chief inhabitants, also, of the island of Formosa. "The Encyclopaedia Sinica" does not come forth with pretensions to completeness, but we are amazed at the extent of the ground it covers. From his hazy hunting ground the author has brought back to us stacks of information which will help materially to interpret and open up China to the foreign reader.—Contributed.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGAI SAN PO."]

Canton, September 26th.

CITY DEFENCE.

The Superintendent of Police, Ngai Pong-ping, has requested the Tuchun to recall the mounted police to watch the Eastern outskirts of the City.

MORE MONEY REQUIRED.

A special bureau is being established in the Generalissimo's office, to raise funds from various places.

EX-TUCHUN A PRISONER.

General Luk Wing-ting and the Tuchun Chan Ping-kwan have received a telegram from Hunan stating that the ex-Tuchun of Hunan, Tam Yin-ngo, who has secretly returned to Hunan, is being interned by the Tuchun Fo Leung-cho.

UNEXPECTED ORDER.

The eleven regiments of troops, which the Tuchun inspected, left yesterday and telegrams were dispatched, notifying various districts of the fact. We now hear that General Luk Wing-ting, after receiving the telegram, suddenly ordered that all the troops, sent either from Kwangtung or Kwangsi, should be stationed at the South border of Hunan and that they should not proceed any further. This unexpected order has caused considerable astonishment. The order is supposed to have been issued because of the contents of a telegram which the general received from the Tuchun of Hupeh.

LUK RETURNS TO NANNING.

General Luk Wing-ting will return to Nanning. Luk has wired from Lung Chow to Canton requesting the Tuchun to go to Nanning to meet him for military consultation. The Tuchun has decided to start to-morrow (27th). The Tuchun has ordered Mok Wing-sun, Defence Commissioner of Kwang Chow (Canton) and Wuchow, to take up the duties of Tuchun until his return. We hear that the Tuchun will stay in Nanning about a week.

FORMING A MINISTRY.

Generalissimo Sun Yat-sen uses the name of the Provisional Government to order all the Vice-Ministers to act in the place of those Ministers who have not yet come to Canton. Sun has appointed Lui Chung-ngo, Acting Minister of Finance, and Ma Mo, Kiu Ching, and Wong Ching-ting, Ministers of Communications, Civil Affairs and Foreign Affairs respectively. Cheung Hoi-yu has been placed at the head of the military department and Ching Pak-kwong at the head of the Naval department. Various Vice-Ministers were also appointed yesterday.

A REMOVED DENIED.

Tong Sau-ai, who was stated to have accepted the appointment of Minister of Finance from the Provisional Government, has now denied the truth of this. We hear that Tong told one of his friends that he would not go into such "troublesome circles," however much he might be forced or tempted by the Provisional Government. He is a supporter of General Luk Wing-ting.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TRADE.INCREASES IN IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

The official return of imports and exports of the Straits Settlements for the quarter ended June 30th, shows appreciable advances in the imports and exports of the three Settlements. The figures for the quarter, as compared with the similar records of the first three months of 1916, are as follow:—

	Imports 1st qr. 1917	1st qr. 1916
Singapore	\$120,945,302	\$100,183,756
Penang	34,021,557	31,802,919
Malacca	6,169,713	5,500,278
Total	\$161,137,572	\$137,486,953
Increase	\$23,640,619	
	Exports 1st qr. 1917	1st qr. 1916
Singapore	\$124,256,953	\$87,752,836
Penang	39,387,915	20,224,198
Malacca	9,244,198	8,257,009
Total	\$172,889,066	\$116,234,043
Increase	\$56,655,023	

Para rubber exported was: Singapore, 334,422 piculs; Penang 62,017 piculs; Malacca 59,290 piculs—a total of 455,729 as against 228,762.

TIN EXPORTS.

The value of tin ore imported was \$21,431,777 as against \$19,841,654. There were exported 290,810 piculs of tin, valued at \$31,540,131 as against 294,559 and \$25,902,488, respectively, in the 1916 quarter. Rice, value \$16,135,229, was imported as against \$14,141,783 and that exported was valued at \$13,099,274 as compared with \$13,800,019.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.****CELEBRATION OF ST. ANDREW'S DAY.**

The 36th annual general meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society was held at the City Hall last evening, when Mr. A. G. Gordon presided over a large attendance.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Committee for the year ended, *inter alia*—

Your Committee have pleasure in presenting to you the report and statement of accounts for the year ending August 31st, 1917. The balance at the credit of the Society now stands at \$5,980.28, against \$5,537.30 last year.

The sum of \$5,000, which was on deposit, has now been transferred to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated by a very successful concert. The proceeds of the Concert, \$2,659.93, were distributed as follows:—\$150 to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, \$150 to the Lord Provost of Glasgow, \$4.61 to the Union Church Working Party for comforts to the Scottish Regiments on active service and \$260 to Greenock Tea Room in Malta.

On St. Andrew's Day the Society lent its auspices to a "Heather Day" celebration with the result that the sum of \$1,691.17 was remitted to the Scottish Branch of the Red Cross Society.

A dinner for members to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was held on the 25th January last and was enjoyed by everyone present. A collection was made, realising the sum of \$1,018.25 or \$121.13.1. This amount was remitted to the Lord Provost of Aberdeen for distribution to War Charities in his district.

The sum of \$537.12 was expended during the year for assistance to distressed Scotsmen.

Your Committee deeply regret to record the death of Captain W. L. Carter, R.E., who was a prominent member of the Society.

Forty-four new Members joined the Society during the year, and it is hoped members will continue to give their assistance by bringing forward new names.

The President, speaking on the report, said:—The accounts are very full, and do not require many words of mine to amplify them. We deeply regret having to record during the year the death of Captain W. L. Carter, R.E., who was a well-known Scotsman and a prominent member of the Society. We have also to extend our sympathy to our late President, Major Macdonald, who has lost his younger son, who held a commission in the Royal Flying Corps, and whose name is now on the Roll of Honour amongst those who have given up their life for King and Country. Naturally, this gathering brings to our memory the Hongkong St. Andrew's and other local Scots, who have died fighting for their country, and the thought of the great sacrifice that has been made by them. As an expression of the admiration we all feel for the men who have given their lives in their country's cause, and in remembrance of their patriotism and devotion to duty, I ask you all to stand up silently and reverently, remembering what we have been taught in the Book which every Scotsman is brought up on—
"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."
Turning to the accounts you will see that we have disbursed \$537.12 in giving assistance to some of our countrymen during the year. They were all deserving cases, and were carefully inquired into by the committee. The balance at the credit of the Society now stands at \$5,980.28, against \$5,537.30 last year, and you will notice from the report that \$5,000, of this is on deposit with the War Savings Association. The concert which was held on St. Andrew's Day enabled us to subscribe the sum of \$2,659.93 to various War Charities which are mentioned in the report now before the meeting. The concert was considered by all present to be of historic interest, and in the matter of staging and talent introduced even surpassed any previous performance. The heartfelt thanks of the members are due to those ladies and gentlemen who gave their time in making the concert the success it proved to be. To the celebration of St. Andrew's Day with a concert was also added last year a Heather Day collection under the auspices of the Society, with the result that the sum of \$1,691.17.11 was remitted to the Scottish

Fund of the Red Cross Society. (Applause.) The scheme was due entirely to the initiative of Mr. Robert Sutherland, to whom all credit must be given. The Chairman and ladies and gentlemen who carried out the programme so successfully are deserving of all praise, and they must have pleasure in knowing that their efforts were crowned with such gratifying results. The dinner to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was an unqualified success, and not only that, the collection made on that night helped considerably to augment the amount already subscribed by the Society towards Scottish War Charities. I regret during my year of office as President nothing special has been done socially, owing to a continuance of the war, but so far as I am concerned it is only in abeyance, and the intended programme for social intercourse amongst the Brethren St. Andrews is not, by any means dead, but only sleeping until the time is opportune for again bringing it before members for approval. (Applause.) Forty-four new members joined the Society during the year, and the committee would especially ask all assistance in securing new members. I do not think there is anything else to refer to in the report and accounts, and I now beg to propose that the accounts and report as presented be adopted.

Capt. Armstrong seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. Gordon proposed that the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton should be the President of the Society for the coming year. In doing so he said that the Hon. Mr. Anton had been Vice-President of the Shanghai Society, and he needed no recommendation from him, or any introduction. He was one of the pioneers of the East, and though most of his time had been spent in Shanghai he was not unknown to them. It would be an honour to the Society to elect him President for the year.

Mr. Dyer seconded, and the proposition was carried amid applause.

In returning thanks, the Hon. Mr. Anton mentioned that he had been connected with the St. Andrew's Society for over 30 years and he really thought it was time he got out of it. However, now that he had been elected President, he would do all he could to carry out the duties in the same able manner as his predecessors had done.

Mr. R. M. Dyer was unanimously re-appointed Vice-President, on the proposition of Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Reid.

Messrs. M. A. Murray and R. Henderson were also unanimously re-appointed Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, respectively.

The following Committee was elected by ballot:—Dr. Forsyth, and Messrs. R. Sutherland, A. O. Lang, W. Nicholson, and J. Reid.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Mr. Gordon remarked, in connection with the celebration of St. Andrew's Day, that it was proposed, and the matter was open for discussion, that they should hold an old-fashioned fair on similar lines to that held on "Our Day" last year. The matter had been considered by the Committee and the particulars were available for consideration. In addition to the fair, there would be the usual sale of heather, and he saw no reason why they should not make the day an even greater financial success than it was last year.

A suggestion was made that the money derived from Heather Day should form a general fund to be spent upon the soldiers of other nationalities, but this did not find a great deal of support, and Mr. Sutherland explained that all the money they subscribed went to the Allied cause.

It was unanimously agreed that St. Andrew's Day should be celebrated in the way outlined by the President, an old-fashioned Scotch fair and the sale of heather, the arrangements to be made by the Committee. It was further decided to have a guarantee fund to provide against weather contingencies.

SCOTTISH UNIT.

A suggestion by Mr. J. L. Logan that a Scottish unit should be formed in the Hongkong Defence Corps was very well received, and the President said that the possibility of forming a Scottish unit of the Hongkong Defence Corps had not escaped the notice of the Committee. They strongly approved of the scheme; in fact, certain authorities had already been sounded on the point, and while their representation had been most sympathetically received, there seemed no doubt that at the immediate moment there were difficulties in the way. He could assure them, however, that the matter would in no way be lost sight of. (Applause.)

Before the meeting concluded, the retiring President was heartily thanked for his services during the past year.

EUROPEAN'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE.**BOUND AND ROBBED BY ARMED ROBBERS.**

A story of highway robbery with a distinct old-world flavour about it was told at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, when three Chinese were charged with armed robbery on a lonely pathway in the Sha Tau Kok district. Their victim was Mr. E. W. Gardiner, manager of the lead mines at Lin Ma Hang, and the affair took place on the afternoon of the 12th inst., when Mr. Gardiner, unarmed, was conveying some dynamite from Sha Tau Kok to the lead mines.

Giving evidence, Mr. Gardiner said that on September 12th he left Sha Tau Kok at 3 p.m. and was proceeding along a pathway near the frontier line, on his way to the mines. He had four coolie women with him. Two were in front carrying a box of dynamite, and two were behind carrying a roll of roofing. He had been walking for just over half an hour, and was 2½ miles from Sha Tau Kok, and on going up a hill, on a bend of the pathway, he met four men. These men were walking in single file, and passed him on his right. As they were almost past him it suddenly dawned on him that they looked suspicious. He glanced over his shoulder and saw that the nearest man to him was pointing a revolver at the small of his back. The other three men were also turned around and were closing in upon him. Two of these also had revolvers pointing at him. By this time he had turned completely around and the revolvers were pointing at his stomach. Still closing in upon him the man forced him against the bank of the pathway. They forced him down—he was not armed—and the men then produced some new rope, three pieces, and, with one still covering him with a revolver, the others tied his hands and legs together. They also tied a piece of rope round his neck very tightly, so tightly that he thought he would not be able to last out. Then the men relieved him of his silver wrist watch, and one of the men, who was armed with a knife, proceeded to open up the box of dynamite. Meanwhile, of course, the women had bolted. His packets were also relieved of their contents—he had only 25 cents in money with him and the men did not find that. (Laughter.) After the men had done this they proceeded to divide the dynamite among themselves, and then prepared to leave him where he was. At this time he had managed to wrench himself into a sitting position. Just as the men were disappearing around a bend he had almost succeeded in freeing his wrists, with his teeth. One of the men turned around and saw what he was doing, and called the attention of the others to it, and they all came back to him. Three pointed revolvers at him and another a knife. He was struck on the chest with the revolvers, and the man with the knife also prodded him in the stomach in a most uncomfortable manner. Then he was more securely bound. His hands, which had been tied in front, were tied behind him, and his legs were fastened to the stump of a small bush, and all the men then left him. When the men had gone he again tried to get loose. He managed to break the rope which held his feet to the stump, and then endeavoured to loosen his wrists, but was unsuccessful. He then shouted for the women, and, after a quarter of an hour, two of the women came up, they being accompanied by some men. These people released him, and he then ran towards Sha Tau Kok as fast as he could in the hope of being able to catch the robbers. He did not come up with them, and then made his way along the railway towards the police station. On his way he met Sergt. Ogg, and reported the matter to him. He identified the first prisoner; he was one of the men who had a revolver, and who also assisted in binding him up. As to the second prisoner, he was also certain as to his identity. This was the man who had the knife, and who threatened him with it, and who also opened the box of dynamite. He was unable to identify the third prisoner as having taken part in the affair.

After evidence of arrest had been given—two of the men were arrested at Hongkong and one at Sha Tau Kok—the case was remanded.

German reports are preparing the way for a great German victory by assuming that the latest British drive was aimed at Antwerp at the very least.—*Springfield Republican.*

SPORT.**FOOTBALL PROSPECTS.**

Football in the Colony will soon be in full swing again; in fact, in spite of the heat, there were quite a lot of enthusiasts at Happy Valley yesterday evening when two Companies of the R.G.A. met in a friendly match, and the Staff and Departments had a practice game with a view to discovering new talent and shaking off the effects of summer.

The number of entries for the first division is the same as last year, the teams being:—Club, R.G.A., Navy, 25th Middlesex, and R.E. All have lost some of last season's players. The Engineers, for instance, have lost Coxon, Scott, White and Pearce. Coxon has been associated with the team for so long, and has been such a tower of strength to the sappers, that it is difficult to imagine a successful R.E. team without him. The Engineers, however, apparently anticipate no difficulty in replacing him, and have again entered a team in the first division, and another in the second—a very good effort for so small a unit. The principal loss of the R.G.A. is their last season's goalkeeper, Garrod, who will be very difficult to replace. They will also be minus Ciple, a useful back, who played regularly for them for several seasons. There will be a good many alterations in the Club team, but the Club should still be able to put a team in the field worthy of their past records. The Middlesex, of course, an unknown quantity, and can hardly be expected in their first season to get together a team to equal the fine team with which the Shropshires won the United Services League last season. The K.S.L.I. were here a long time, and had the advantage of always playing together, and consequently, at the end of last season, had a team which was admitted by all to be easily the best in the Colony. The Navy were very unfortunate last year and finished at the bottom of both the Hongkong League and the U.S. League. Their team is mainly dependent on the exigencies of the Service, and the fact that they often have very great difficulty in raising a side at all only proves that they are doing more useful work elsewhere. All football followers will wish them better luck this season.

The number of entries in the Second Division is considerably smaller. Last year there were eleven teams that went through most of the season, but this year there are, so far, only six entries. The teams that have apparently dropped out are the two K.S.L.I. teams, the South China Athletic, Lusitano, Navy Reserves, 87th Company, (R.G.A.), and Kowloon. Of these the South China Athletic made the best show last year, taking third place in the second division, and it is rather surprising that they have not entered this year. There is only one civilian team competing in the second division, viz., St. Joseph's College, the other teams being Middlesex Res.; 88th Company, R.G.A.; 83rd Company, R.G.A.; R.E. Res.; and the Staff and Departments. Last year, owing to so many teams entering, the players in the second division met each other only once, but this season with only six entries it will no doubt be arranged for each team to meet twice, as is the case in the first division. The teams that have entered all appear very keen, and a successful season is anticipated.

There will be a meeting of secretaries at 5.45 p.m. in Victoria Barracks on Monday next to arrange fixtures for the forthcoming season, and it is hoped that all Clubs entering the League will be represented.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

88th CO., R.G.A. 4; 87th CO., R.G.A. 1. These teams opened the football season at the Happy Valley yesterday with a friendly match. Despite the hot weather both sides put plenty of energy into the game, and the play was much more even than the scores indicate. The 88th were the first to score. Youngman putting in some good work on the right wing, got the ball away and swung it over to the left, and a fine shot from Baxter beat the opposing custodian. Baxter was also responsible for the second, as it was owing to an excellent centre from him that Taylor managed to score number two. Shortly afterwards the men from Stonecutters reduced their opponents' lead, by scoring from a scuffle in the goal-mouth, and the interval arrived with the scores 2-1. In the early part of the second half, the Stonecutters team appeared to tire, and for a time the 88th Company had things all their own way. During this period Dickenson twice beat the goalkeeper, the first time with an especially well-judged shot. The 87th Co. then pulled themselves together again, and had their forwards been able to shoot at all straight, would undoubtedly have scored more than once. As it was, Griffiths and his backs had many anxious moments, but managed to keep their goal intact, the game finishing with the 88th Company the winners by four goals to one.

Referee—Borg. Talfourd.

INTIMATIONS**"OUR + DAY"**

18th OCT., 1917.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS LANE, CRAWFORD

and Company

WILL PRESENT FREE**ONE TICKET****FOR EVERY \$20 WORTH OF GOODS****PURCHASED IN THEIR STORE****FOR CASH ONLY.****FROM SEPT. 26TH TO OCT. 16TH.**

19

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...
\$4.50 per 100
or 2.30 .. 50

No. 4, Medium...
\$3.60 per 100
or 1.85 .. 50

No. 5, Small ...
\$3.20 per 100
or 1.65 .. 50

Ask your
tobacconist
for a tin
at once.



Known all over
the world as the
most popular
Egyptian
Cigarette
of to-day.
An absolutely
first quality
Cigarette.
Recommended
by all
connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A. E. WATSON & CO.

HONGKONG HOTEL KITCHEN.

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Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED:

**SMART AUTUMN
MILLINERY.**

WHITE FELT. BLACK AND COLOURED**VELVET HATS. AUTUMN STRAWS.****BLOUSES. NECKWEAR. ETC.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NORTH POINT HOTEL.
SHAU KWAN ROAD.
Tel. 907.

THE BAND of the "KOREA" will play Selections on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, on the grounds of the above Hotel, from 8 P.M. to 11 P.M. [1079]

"OUR DAY."

LADIES willing to sell roses on "OUR DAY" (18th October), are requested to send in their names by SATURDAY, 6th October, to—

LADY MAY,
Government House.

Writers are requested to state their preference, if any for a particular district, which will be considered as far as possible.
ENVELOPES SHOULD BE MARKED "OUR DAY." [1080]

AL FRESCO FETE.

In Aid of the Funds of
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
to be held in the Compound of the
ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,
on
SUNDAY,
30th Sept., 1917, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of
His Excellency Sir F. H. MAY,
K.C.M.G.

Admission Ticket, \$1.

which is entitled to a Souvenir on its presentation at the Souvenir Pavilion (on the evening of the Fete only).

Tes, Cakes, and Refreshments will be served during the afternoon and night.
Tickets can be obtained from To-day at Messrs. GRACE & CO., No. 4, Wyndham Street, and at the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, Compound on SUNDAY, 30th September, from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M., and at the Gate on the night of the Fete.

The various stalls will be opened for inspection of the public from 3 to 8 P.M. on 30th Sept. [1081]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$200,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 28th September, 1917.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 29th September, 1917.

Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 29th September, 1917, required for each \$1,000 Shanghai currency and/or (b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$1,000 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.
F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
Hongkong, 26th September, 1917. [1082]

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES."

THE A.D.C.'s WINTER PRODUCTION.

THE PARENTS of CHILDREN who are willing to help in this production are kindly requested to send in their names to the—

A.D.C.'s Hon. Secretary,
M. S. NORTHCOTE,
Care of HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT.
[1076]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment INSTERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1917. [1083]

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be held TO-DAY (THURSDAY), 27th, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 28th, and SATURDAY, 29th Sept., commencing on the first two days at 4.30 P.M. and on SATURDAY at 4 P.M.
ADMISSION—Members, 50 cts. each day or \$1.00 for 3 days.
Non-members, \$1.00 each day or \$2.00 for 3 days.
Ladies, 50 cts. each day.
Soldiers, Sailors and Children, 25 cts. each day.

BAND in attendance on Saturday.
CHAMPIONSHIPS open to the Colony; Half Mile, 440 yds., 220 yds., 100 yds., Long Funga, High Dive and Running Header.
Also Ladies, Girls and Boys Races, Team Races and Water Polo.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1917. [1077]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held on the 29th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1917. [1000]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 28th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1917. [1012]

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [108]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area (Approximate)	Current Rent	Annual Rent	Upset Price
150	150	88	88	13,200	107,720

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MESSERS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 10th day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.—
ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1356—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated 18th February, 1912—Annual Crown rent \$78.00—Area 104,110 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to
MESSERS. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1917. [1089]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGERS,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[900]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
HOUSES in Morston Terrace and Wengueishong Road.
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[38]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings
[941]

THE PENINSULAR AND

ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to—
R. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWYCK"
having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst. at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd September 1917. [1070]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAI Y PRESS OFFICE

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

12.15 p.m.—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

4.30 p.m.—V.R.C. Annual Aquatic Sports.

TO-MORROW.

4.30 p.m.—V.R.C. Annual Aquatic Sports.

Saturday, 29th Sept.—
Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

4 p.m.—V.R.C. Annual Aquatic Sports.

Sunday, 30th Sept.—
9 p.m.—Al Fresco Fete at the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Monday, 1st Oct.—
Opening Day of Sale of Work at French Convent, Causeway Bay.

8 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Thursday, 4th Oct.—
5.30 p.m.—Hongkong Cricket Club, Annual General Meeting.

INTIMATION

THERE IS NOTHING MORE

REFRESHING

IN YOUR BATH

THAN

WATSON'S

HOUSEHOLD

AMMONIA.

In Bottles 75 Cts. Each.

ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

DEATH.

MORGAN.—At Hongkong, on September 26th, CHARLES PERCY MORGAN, eldest son of late Charles Greensill Morgan. [1073]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 114, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

HOW THE GERMANS TRIFLE WITH TRUTH.

THE discipline by which the German nation is bound cuts deeper than most people in free countries can even yet conceive. It goes beyond the outward actions of men, and controls the whole habit of their minds. To the ruling classes of Germany truth is not a virtue but a fact, which may be revealed or concealed at the dictates of expediency—generally referred to by the more respectable name of "the good of the Fatherland." Those who have realised this general characteristic of German administration will expect the military command in particular to regard truth in itself as entirely negligible. It has long been their practice to tell their soldiers merely what it is expedient for them to believe; in other words, whatever is calculated to make them fight harder for the moment.

For instance, the German soldier is systematically informed that if he is taken prisoner he will be killed by the enemy. The authorities calculate that the average soldier will frame his beliefs in accordance with instructions, and the ominous fact is that they are right.

A new instance of this practice has recently come to light in the shape of a German official document which has been captured. It is a Report by an Adjutant on the instructions received at a course in gas-training held in Berlin. Most of these instructions are practical and appropriate enough, though at some points the training is noticeably less thorough than that now given to British Infantry. But the exceptional and peculiarly interesting feature is the series of falsehoods which officers are officially instructed to tell their men on the subject of poison-gas.

In the first place it is to be represented, that poison-gas is not poison. "Every man," to quote the Report, "is to be told that the gases used by us are so-called 'smelling-substances' (Reichstoffe) and are not poisonous." A wholly inaccurate account is given, for the men's consumption, of the symptoms produced by poisoning with German cloud gas. To them it is to be described not as a means of inflicting a torturing death but simply as a stupefying, and, in extreme cases, asphyxiating agent. Such a description would be more accurate if applied to a slight dose of tear-gas, but it is a cold and calculated mockery of the agony, with which death came to many men on that grim day in the Spring of 1915 when the Germans first launched their poison clouds on the Allied trenches. A similar falsehood is to be disseminated regarding the venomous poisons fired with gas shells. Here, again, the truth is undesirable, and the well-tried maxim of German officialdom is that truth can often be concealed, at any rate during the dangerous period. Therefore the Report continues: "The composition" (i.e., of the gas shell) "is kept strictly secret, and the men are to be told regarding it also that, as already mentioned, no poisons are used." Yet the German Command realised that truth may, as has happened in the present instance, inconveniently elude its warders. Accordingly, still true to type, they constructed a second line of defence by the further lie, prescribed at the course in question, that cloud gas "was first made use of by the English." Outside Germany there is probably not a living soul who would believe this statement. There could be no hope of disguising from anyone, except the German private soldier, the fact that it was first employed to check part of the British advance nearly two years ago. The German soldier may be gulled, partly because he is trained to be gulled for the greater glory of his country, and partly because he is now deliberately cut off from news of the war.

These are sinister illustrations of a sinister fact. It is a fact which the world, even outside the belligerent nations, may well ponder, for it is fraught with very vital issues. Here, beyond dispute, is a nation in which the leaders regard truth and honour as mere catchwords of no conceivable value in the eyes of men who are concerned with "realities." Lacking the courage, which might command some respect, to assert the actual principles of their warfare, they cover them with an elaborate and clumsy web of falsehood. The German sin, but sin like a coward. On the other hand, we have the masses of the German people so credulous, so incapable of independent judgment, so dragged into physical and moral obedience, that they will do anything and think anything. Out of such elements the Germans would have us believe the New World Empire is to be constructed. Fortunately, the nations of Europe and the New World retain their freedom of judgment and sense of the absurd. In one direction only is there any sign of grace in the German attitude as here revealed. It is clear that the German soldier would not care to know the devilish results of gas-poisoning. Presumably, it would not be particularly inspiring to him as a soldier to be told that to Germany belonged the honour of reducing war to the level of vitriol-throwing. Here is a symptom of decent feeling and humanity. It is tragically characteristic that it should be met by lies. Such feeling is extraneous, even dangerous, to the German war scheme, and, as such, stands self-condemned in the eyes of the German leaders.

Commander F. B. Noble, who was recently appointed to H.M.S. *Lark*, served in the China Expedition of 1900.

Lieut.-Commander (retired) F. C. Hamming-Lee, who has been appointed Acting-Commander, took place in the China Expedition of 1900 as a midshipman on H.M.S. *Aurora*.

Commander C. E. Lloyd Thomas, who died recently as the result of illness contracted on service in the Mediterranean, was the son of Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Yokohama, and spent a lot of his time on service in the Far East. He served on the China Station as a midshipman in the *Centurion* and the *Edgar*, and, after a brief spell at home, came back again and took command of the *Fame* and then the *Virago*. He was commended in despatches for his services in Gallipoli.

By cutting away a portion of a partition, a Chinese burglar made his way into a room at 4, Possession Street, in the early hours of Wednesday morning. As he was leaving with a tin of clothing in his possession the woman who was sleeping in the room was roused, and she at once gave the alarm. The burglar made a dash for it, but, after a chase, was run to earth by a *Lekong*, with the clothing, valued at \$4, in his possession.

When charged before Mr. Dyer Ball the burglar said that at the time he was said to have been arrested he was sleeping peacefully in Lower Lasar Row, but, identification being quite definite, he was convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

It is planned in New York to make wedding-gifts of Liberty Bonds to June brides. The scheme has merit. It means in many cases the financing of two wars with one bond.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil*.

Dr. Steadman is leaving for Europe to-day. He is retiring after 25 years practice in the Colony.

Ladies willing to sell roses on "Our Day" are requested to send in their names by Saturday, October 6th, to Lady May, Government House. Envelopes should be marked "Our Day."

The body of a Chinese baby girl, aged three years, has been sent to the public mortuary. The child accidentally fell down a well at Sha Po and was dead before she could be rescued.

The men of the Royal Navy enjoyed a launch picnic on Thursday last, when a visit was paid to Chung Chau. After landing and roaming about the village, the party proceeded to the north side of the Island, where bathing was indulged in, followed by a copious tea provided by the "Services" Entertainment Fund. Other refreshments were supplied by two generous friends, and were much appreciated.

Queen's College annual aquatic sports will be held at the V.R.C. on Monday, October 1st, commencing at 2 p.m. The annual invitation Team Race for the Challenge Shield will be the feature of the meeting, and will take place at about 3.30 p.m. Kowloon British School is the holder of the trophy and, if rumours are to be believed, they will find it very difficult to retain it. The prizes will be presented by Mrs. W. G. Litt.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged—
\$1,100.
H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G. 100.
Mr. Ho Kom Tong 100.
\$1,300.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

OPIUM

When charged with being in possession of four tins of prepared opium, a Chinese gave as an excuse that he had found the drug on the hillside at West Point. The defendant was arrested by a guard on board the *Sui Kwong Sang*. The case was remanded.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Because she was chided by her friends for not subscribing to a festival a Chinese woman of Yaumati endeavoured to commit suicide by jumping into the Police basin. Inspector Gordon said that the festival was held at the house where the woman was living and the fact that she was severely chided preyed on her mind. The case was remanded for the woman to be dealt with by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

GODOWN THEFTS.

There were three cases of thefts from godowns, before Mr. Wood. One man, who was found in possession of 20 lbs. of nails, which had been taken from the Kowloon godown, was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

Sentence of 14 days' hard labour was passed upon a Chinese who had in his possession two pieces of soap which had been removed from Holt's godown.

Owing to the absence of an interpreter, a case in which a Chinese was found in possession of 8 lbs. of smoked rubber, which should have been in the Kowloon godowns, was remanded.

BURGLARY.

By cutting away a portion of a partition, a Chinese burglar made his way into a room at 4, Possession Street, in the early hours of Wednesday morning. As he was leaving with a tin of clothing in his possession the woman who was sleeping in the room was roused, and she at once gave the alarm. The burglar made a dash for it, but, after a chase, was run to earth by a *Lekong*, with the clothing, valued at \$4, in his possession.

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It is planned in New York to make wedding-gifts of Liberty Bonds to June brides. The scheme has merit. It means in many cases the financing of two wars with one bond.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil*.

THE WAR.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND LATEST DETAILS.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS IN WEST.

BRITISH HEAVILY ENGAGED.

PEACE MOVEMENT.

ARGENTINA AND GERMANY.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, September 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Under cover of a thick mist, the enemy made a powerful counter-attack at dawn on the positions on the ridge between Tower Hamlets and Polygon Wood. They were repulsed on the bulk of the front, but northward of the Ypres-Meunin road and southward of Polygon Wood they penetrated our lines for short distances on a narrow front. Fierce fighting continued during the morning. Another heavy counter-attack at mid-day failed to make further progress, and early this afternoon the enemy was ejected. We re-established the line on the whole front attacked. The enemy raided a post southward of Quent.

Many photographs were taken of the enemy's areas at the front and rear. Yesterday four tons of bombs were dropped on aerodromes northward and southward of Foulens, near Cambrai, and on an important railway centre eastward of Tournai. We bombed at night-time an ammunition dump northward of Cambrai, and billets eastward of Lens. Three enemy machines were brought down and five driven down. Four of ours are missing.

Among the pilots brought down on Sunday was Lieutenant Voss, who, according to the enemy, has brought down many Allied machines.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, September 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided to the east of Epehy. An attempt to rush one of our forward posts north-east of Lens was repulsed. The enemy's artillery is active to the east and north of Ypres.

FRUITLESS GERMAN EFFORT.

LONDON, September 25th.

A French communiqué states:—The enemy attacked in the direction of Beaumont. Despite the extensive use of flame-throwers, he was repulsed with heavy loss and without gaining any result. Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, September 25th.

A German official message says:—We captured French trenches to a width of 400 metres to the south of Beaumont, and repulsed several counter-attacks. We penetrated enemy lines at Bezuvaux, and took 250 prisoners during the day.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD NOT WANTED.

SYDNEY, September 25th.

Steps are being taken to exclude all members of the Industrial Workers of the World from the mining fields in New South Wales. Two hundred and fifty are affected.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIOLENT ATTACKS.

ROUMANIAN HEAVILY ENGAGED.

LONDON, September 25th.

A Rumanian official message, dated the 23rd inst., says that there were two gas and violent artillery attacks on the heights north of Somka. The wind resulted in the enemy being re-gassed. Rumanian infantry repulsed two attacks in the Munce sector. A station at Galatz was bombarded on the 21st. There was no damage.

Russian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RIGA REFUGEES.

PETROGRAD, September 25th.

Refugees from the Riga front report that the Germans shot six members of the Executive of the local Soldiers' Delegates for refusing to work on military employment.

EARLIER CABLES.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, September 25th.

A Russian official wireless message states:—We repulsed two counter-attacks to the south of the Pskov high road, in the Riga region.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AIRMEN ACTIVE.

MINE EXPLODING.

ROME, September 25th.

An official message states:—The enemy exploded a powerful mine under our positions in the Mt. Nero region. Subsequently concentrated artillery fire and our prompt barrage prevented the infantry from advancing.

Our aeroplanes dropped four tons of high explosives and caused conflagrations at railway establishments in the Basso Valley and at Carso.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BAID BY BRITISH NAVAL AIRCRAFT.

LONDON, September 25th.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft dropped a large number of bombs yesterday morning among sheds, hangars and aeroplanes at Varsenare aerodrome. Our fighting patrol on Monday encountered a large formation of Albatross scouts and destroyed one and drove down another. All of our machines returned.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN WAR FINANCE.

WASHINGTON, September 25th.

President Wilson has signed the War Credits Bill, which is generally known as the eleven billion dollar bill.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS. THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

PETROGRAD, September 25th.

The Democratic Conference has been postponed until Thursday.

LIBERTY LOAN.

PETROGRAD, September 25th.

The Liberty Loan now stands at 3,900,000,000 roubles.

TRIAL OF SUKHOMLINOFF.

PETROGRAD, September 25th.

The Sukhomlinoff trial concluded with passionate addresses by the ex-Minister and his wife, both bursting into tears and declaring that they could not be incriminated. Sukhomlinoff declared that his predecessors left the Army in a state of chaos, rendering his four years of office insufficient to reorganise the Army effectively. Nevertheless, the Russian mobilisation was a sufficiently effective surprise to the Germans to save Paris. He might have been guilty of mistakes but not of the crimes with which he was reproached. The jury are considering the twelve indictments against Sukhomlinoff and the two against his wife.

GERMAN STEAMERS AT BANGKOK.

BANGKOK, September 25th.

The Prize Court has condemned six German steamers, of a net tonnage of 8,021 tons.

SIAMESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE?

BANGKOK, September 25th.

An appeal has been issued for volunteers in connection with the proposals that Siam should send a force to the Western front.

EARLIER CABLES.

PREMATURE PEACE.

LORD DERBY'S WARNING.

LONDON, September 25th.

Lord Derby, speaking at the Canadian Club at Thorncroft, said that we had made mistakes but nothing like the Germans' initial mistake of ignoring the existence of the British Dominions. This mistake would contribute to their defeat. The enemy was not demoralised, for he was fighting well, but our men were fighting better. Our last offensive was most successful, and the casualties were comparatively small. The whole of the objectives have been gained. The Germans were not surprised, for they were thoroughly prepared for the attack, but yet were beaten. This was real proof of the superiority of our nation as a whole. Lord Derby described his visit to the Italian front, and, continuing, dwelt on the impossibility of a premature peace.

"There is not a man, woman or child in the country who does not want peace, but they want a real lasting peace. I am a Conservative and a strong supporter of the Monarchy—but I know that the day is past when the Monarchy can make war. The only authority able to make war or peace is the united people. There is at present no party in Germany that could make this country realise that the German nation, and not the German Monarchy, should make peace. We must insist that peace is to be made not by a Monarchy or Chancellor, but by the nation. Then there will be a prospect of a durable peace. Meanwhile, there is only one watchword for us Allies, and that is 'Fight on.' (Cheers.)

FAMOUS GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, September 25th.

Lieut. Voss, the most famous German airman, for whom 49 victims had been claimed, has been killed in an air fight.

MUNITIONS.

LONDON, September 25th.

The Press Bureau intimates that Mr. Churchill announces the abolition of leaving certificates as from October 15th. The munitions volunteer scheme is being extended as one of the safeguards against excessive migration of labour.

SILVER.

LONDON, September 25th.

Reuter states that the silver market is steady.

AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND. LONDON BOMBED.

LONDON, September 25th.

London was started at eight o'clock last evening by an outburst of anti-aircraft gunfire, the sounds of which, and bomb dropping, showed that the attack was over a widespread area. The warning was promptly given and people sought cover in the tubes, which were crowded. The gunfire continued intermittently for one and a half hours. Searchlights were most active. The raiders apparently approached from the south and steered north-west, but were headed off by the north-western suburbs. Traffic was momentarily interrupted and the streets were largely deserted.

INCIDENTS OF THE RAID.

LONDON, September 25th.

The raiders crossed a part of London at nine in the evening. A bomb struck a grocery, killing two shop girls. It also damaged a public house, injuring customers. A bomb on another area destroyed some top floors of a tenement. A boy, who had taken refuge in a cellar, returned to join his bed-ridden grandfather in the tenement and was killed. The grandfather was injured. Another bomb exploded in the main entrance to a hotel, and several were injured. A man lighting a cigarette had his hand blown off. The restaurants were crowded when the police whistles sounded the alarm. There was a rush for shelter. The streets cleared magically, hence the casualties were limited. A crowd, taking refuge in one tube station, sang the hymn "Eternal Father." Observers of the sky did not see any aircraft, which were at a great altitude. Many coloured lights were visible dashing about the heavens, in mystifying manner. The gunfire was more intense than the bomb-dropping, and there were apparently aeroplane combats.

ESSEX COAST TOWN'S EXPERIENCE.

A telegram from an Essex coast town says that gunfire and the dropping of aeroplanes, which were obviously numerous, was heard there for one and a half hours after 7.30 in the evening. No bombs were dropped there, though three terrific explosions were heard in the direction of London. Reports from an inland Essex town say that apparently three enemy squadrons passed over the district at intervals of twenty minutes, one to the north, one to the south, and the other over the town. All seemed to converge some distance to the west. They returned from London the same way, judging from the continuity of the gunfire.

OPPOSITION.

LONDON, September 25th.

The Press Bureau announces that anti-aircraft gunfire drove off a group of aeroplane raiders which approached London last night. Only one, or possibly two, penetrated the defences. The casualties now are 13 killed and 70 injured. The material damage is not great.

Enemy airships crossing the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coasts did not penetrate far inland. They attempted to approach various defended localities, but gunfire drove them off. They dropped bombs on a coast town and slightly injured three women. There was little material damage.

NO SERIOUS FIRES.

LONDON, September 25th.

There were no serious fires in London as a result of the air raid. Apparently the bombs used were not of the incendiary type. The raiders were heavily engaged when returning and there were several fierce fights, some far out at sea. The bombs were dropped over a wide area.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, September 25th.

A German official report says:—Our aviators bombed London, Dover, Chatham, Sheerness and Dunkirk, causing fires. All returned.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, September 25th.

A British official announcement says:—Aeroplanes crossed the Kent and Essex coasts at various points in the evening. A few bombs were dropped. One raider penetrated as far as the south-eastern outskirts of London. Two bombs were dropped and there were twenty casualties.

ARGENTINA PREPARING. NAVAL MOBILISATION.

BUENOS AIRES, September 25th.

The mobilisation of the Navy has been ordered. Unusual military activity prevails, ostensibly owing to the strike, but a high official has said that the General Staff has its eyes open to "other necessities."

ARGENTINA'S MAN POWER.

A high officer, in an interview, said that Argentina could easily send immediately two divisions to Europe, while it has the necessary units to dispatch 200,000 men fully equipped, with the exception of artillery, which the Allies would supply. There is much popular irritation at the dispatch of the Argentine Minister in Berlin expressing confidence in Germany's readiness to give satisfaction. As confidence is no longer entertained in the German Government, many legislators are pressing for a rupture. A Council of Ministers has been convened.

RELATIONS BROKEN OFF.

The Chamber has passed a resolution by 33 votes to 18 breaking off relations with Germany.

GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, September 25th.

The general strike on the railways has paralysed traffic in the country. The strikers are despot in their demands.

PEACE TALK.

RUSSIAN DENIALS.

PETROGRAD, September 25th.

The Foreign Minister, in a statement, says the rumours that certain Powers have initiated peace negotiations are baseless. Equally unfounded are the reports attaching importance to the Conference at Berne convoked by "The Alliance for the Realisation of a Durable Peace." Neither Russia nor the Allies have anything to do with such a conference.

WAR'S WILDERNESS.

REPARATION NECESSARY.

LONDON, September 25th.

Sir Edward Carson has returned from Headquarters. In an interview he stated that he had been impressed at the marvelously perfect scientific organisation created by the High Command and the extent of the territory covered by the war industry. He dwelt on the terrible devastation of a once fertile and cultivated country, now a vast moor of weeds and filth, and said it would be impossible to restore this wilderness for generations. Its inhabitants had disappeared. No reparation could ever make good this German crime against humanity, but none could witness the work of the Hun without hoping that reparation will be as complete as France and the Allies can exact.

GREAT AERIAL FLIGHT.

ITALY TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 25th.

An Italian aeroplane, with officer, pilot, mechanic and observer, arrived in London yesterday morning from Turin, a non-stop flight of 700 miles doing the trip in 492 minutes.

LATER.
An Italian aeroplane, piloted by Captain Laureati, left Turin at 7.38 in the morning and arrived at Hounslow at 2.50 p.m. It travelled via Mondane and Culoz, over the French lines to Capo Grizet. Crossing the Alps, it encountered fierce thunderstorms, fog banks, and rain clouds with air pockets in the valleys. It carried mails and yesterday morning's Italian newspapers.

Captain Laureati, interviewed by Reuter, said that owing to the storm it took 100 minutes to cross the Alps instead of 50 as planned. The maximum altitude while crossing the Alps was 11,700 feet. Captain Laureati, on August 15th made a record non-stop flight from Turin to Naples and back, a distance of 1,075 kilometres, in 10 hrs. 10 min.

SUCCESSSES IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, September 25th.

An East African official message states:—The enemy evacuated Mibambia, south-west of Kilwa, on the 19th instant, after a stubborn resistance, and retreated to wards Opingo. A larger enemy group evacuated Ndessa, south-west of Mibambia, on the 21st. The entire enemy group in this region fell back to the Mbenkuru River on the 23rd. Our Nigerian infantry barred the line of retreat. The enemy, losing heavily, dispersed in small parties towards the river.

ESCAPE OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 25th.

Twenty-four German officer prisoners escaped last night from a camp at Keworth, Notts. So far six have been recaptured.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOOI SAN PO."]

ORDER FOR DR. SUN YAT SEN'S ARREST.

PEKING, September 26th.

The Public Prosecutor has wired the Provinces ordering the capture of Sun Wan (Dr. Sun Yat-sen) Wu Ching-hien and Wong Cheng-ting. An order has also been issued for the arrest of Lan Tien-wei.

GOVERNOR OF HUNAN.

Chu Chao-hsing will be appointed Governor of Hunan.

[THROUGH ANOTHER'S AGENCY.]

PLIGHT OF TIENTSIN.

PEKING, September 25th.

A very heavy rainfall has flooded a vast area in South Chihli and North Honan as well as the lower suburbs, the native city, the Japanese Concession and the Anglo-French and extra-mural areas at Tientsin, where 20,000 people are homeless. It is hoped to save the remainder of the City Concessions by breaching the Tientsin and Pukow Railway embankment, thus allowing the waters to flow into the river. There is the greatest suffering. Railway communications with Shanghai and Hankow are entirely cut off.

SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

SOCIALISTS AND LIBERALS WINNING.

STOCKHOLM, September 25th.

The Swedish elections are proceeding slowly, but they are gradually nearing completion. The Socialists and Liberals are winning considerably from the Conservatives.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, September 25th.

The twentieth meeting of the Irish Convention which took place to-day at Cork, resolved to refer the various schemes discussed at the Convention to the Grand Committee, in view of the preparation of a scheme for submission to the Convention to meet the views and difficulties expressed during the debates. The Convention adjourns at the end of the week till the Committee reports.

MORE GERMAN INTRIGUE.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES PROMISED.

WASHINGTON, September 25th.

While the nature of the State Department's next disclosures of German intrigue has not yet been indicated, it is known that the disclosures will be more sensational than any hitherto. It may be said, momentarily, that the State Department possesses a list of recipients of German money for passport frauds and munitions plots. It is said that there are scores of recipients of very high sums. The State Department will probably occasionally publish evidence disposing of any denial by those incriminated.

OBITUARY.

EARL OF MOUNT EDGECUMBE.

LONDON, September 25th.

The death is announced of the Earl of Mount Edgumbe.

[The deceased peer was 84 years of age. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, since 1877 and Keeper of the Key to the H.R.H. the Prince of Wales since 1897. He was Vice Admiral of Cornwall, and had been Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward in H.M. Household, and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria. He was also formerly Conservative M.P. for Plymouth. The heir to this title and estates is Viscount Vailmont, Captain of the 3rd Batt. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.]

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

In order to celebrate the first anniversary of the Helena May Institute, an *ad fresco* concert was held at the Institute last evening. There was a very large audience, which included H.E. the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.), who was accompanied by Sir Prabhakar Kar Pattani, K.C.I.E., and Lady Pattani, and those present were entertained with a most enjoyable miscellaneous programme which was contributed to by Mrs. Bewick, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon, Miss D. Robinson, Mr. Findlay Smith, Mr. H. E. Muriel, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, and Messrs. Sayer and Ames (of the Middlesex Regt.). Selections were also given by the Hongkong Police Reserve Orchestra. Refreshments were provided, and, with the weather proving fine, the evening's entertainment was thoroughly appreciated by all.

The programme was as follows:—
Selection: "Mignon," Hongkong Police Reserve Band; Song: "When Dusk Falls," Mr. C. H. P. Hay; Song: "When You Come Home," Miss Gordon; Piano Solo: "Polonaise," Miss Dorothy B. Robinson; Song: Mr. V. Findlay Smith; Recitation: "My Mother," Mr. E. L. James; Song: "Love's Garden of Roses," Mrs. Charles Bewick; Selection: "A Frivola," Hongkong Police Reserve Band; Song: "In the Dawning," Mr. Sayer; Song: (a) "A Bowl of Roses," (b) "Heart's Desire," Mrs. Stevens; Song: (a) "If in the Great Bazaar," (b) "Allah be with us," Mr. H. E. Muriel; Two Steps: "Yankins," Hongkong Police Reserve Band. The accompanists were Miss Dorothy B. Robinson and Mr. Findlay Smith.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 29th Sept, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WOSANG"	Sunday, 30th Sept, 8 light
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Sunday, 30th Sept, 7 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 6th Oct, 5 p.m.

CELESTIA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Celestia calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Celestia steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
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This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at Hanoi when convenient.
SORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.
TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.
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GERMAN OPERA BOUFFE IN PERSIA

(BY H. B. C. POLLARD)

Ever since the days of Prester John and Sir John Mandeville, strange and not peculiarly venacious tales have reached Western Europe from the heart of mysterious Asia.

During this war, the Germans having no means of communication with their agents in Eastern countries, have been forced to rely upon travellers' tales for their accounts of any happenings in distant lands which might be of value to the German cause. As a result of this blending of Teutonic imagination with an inexact knowledge of countries derived from a sedulous perusal of the local guide books, the German Press and those Dutch papers whose editors drink of the pure well of German truth, have published some perfectly amazing stories about Persia and military events in Persia during the war.

After all, Persia is a far-away romantic country that the German has always looked upon as part of the lands to be subjugated by the Central Powers. The mineral wealth of Persia was in flow to Baghdad, its imports were destined to form a large part of the commercial plunder that the realisation of the Berlin-Baghdad scheme would direct to German industries, and the Germans were confident that their allies, the Young Turks, could easily over-run the country and reduce it to a state of vassalage dependent upon the Turkish Empire. These dreams are among those other illusions of world dominions and a Teutonic Eastern Empire that the war has reduced to mere memories of happier days. The Turks have not revolted against their government, and the British and Russian forces have occupied large portions of the Turkish Empire even into Baghdad.

The position of Persia in this great war is not so widely understood as it should be among Western peoples, and the political and sociological problems that the present state of Persia represents are not widely enough known to the general public for events to be viewed in their true proportion, when stories of military activity in Persia are circulated from German sources. These accounts are always inaccurate and perverted and tend to lower the dignity of the Persian nation in Western eyes. Persia has played a proud but submissive part in the great struggle and has borne the stress and turmoil of this trying period in a manner which reflects the highest credit on their national integrity and the political honesty of their government.

The first act of war was in the invasion of the provinces of Azerbaijan and Laristan by the Turks in direct violation of the Persian Government's proclamation of neutrality. This was the prelude to an orgy of petty rebellions and revolts against the government of Persia organised by the various German Consuls within her borders.

Such treachery and ingratitude is only possible among the representatives of such a barbarous and dishonest nation as Germany has shown herself to be. Such were the conditions produced by them in the country that no Government could against the invaders could be carried out, and the Russian forces were obliged to occupy portions of Persian territory in order to drive back the invading Turks. The only Persian movement in favour of the Turks was a comic episode at Kermanshah where, at the cost of much good German gold, a perfectly worthless "popular" movement was started under the aegis of the traitor Nizam-ul-Sultaneh. This man was then Governor-General of Laristan, and had always been noted for a fondness for intrigue coupled with a complete incapacity for governing. In the East as in the West, personal ambition is frequently the undoing of officials, and in the Turkish invasion Nizam-ul-Sultaneh saw a chance of becoming a leading figure in place of being a mere provincial governor steadily out of favour with the authorities. In 1912 he had been upon a visit to Europe, and had probably been in touch with German agencies. He abandoned his post at Kermanshah and joined the Turks and Germans so soon as the campaign started, receiving a bribe of £30,000 for this service.

It was an exceedingly bad bargain for the German, for the only assistance that he was able to contribute to their cause was the raising of the melodramatically named "Division of Vengeance." This remarkable corps was composed of all the bad characters in the Kermanshah district, and despite its claim to be a division never represented more than some two thousand men. The men had joined for loot, and the officers (who outnumbered the men) had joined for jobs and safe glory—no one had joined with the slightest intention of doing any honest fighting.

The Nizam was appointed by the Turks "Vali" or military and civil governor, of Laristan, and promptly appointed himself, his son, and his relations to various well-paid jobs at the head of some sort of government, establishing Laristan on a social-democratic-republican basis. For a while all went well. The Nizam thought that he was secure, and the outward visible sign of his ascendancy and power. Then came the beginning of troubles. The Turks began to lose, and the Russian forces drove them from Hamadan toward the south. In their extremity they sent a message to the Nizam to bring up his division to reinforce them, but with stout-hearted unanimity the Division of Vengeance refused to go to war.

The last scenes in the drama of this pinchbeck plotter's downfall were pitiable but extremely comic. Behold the poor man, actually offering the whole of the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THREE YEARS OF WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

The declaration of war brought the women of England their great opportunity, and their services were freely offered.

For the Red Cross, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, the Women's Emergency Corps, Belgian and other relief funds, Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., and numerous private organisations women worked with frenzied haste, much of which was due to the excitement of war, but all inspired by intense patriotism, which has never died nor is likely to do so, although the first war excitement has cooled down of necessity. Presently the time came to most people when they could give no longer, when the need of money to carry on became urgent, and simultaneously the organisers of big concerns connected with the war discovered that one paid worker who could be relied upon was worth half a dozen voluntary workers with several irons in the fire.

So the Post Office increased its female staff, and the Censors' Department discovered that educated women were essential to the Censorship; then all Government offices opened their wide doors to women clerks, skilled and unskilled, who have streamed in by millions, and, being adaptable people, have soon become more than worth their wages. Then came other calls from the Ministry of Munitions for thousands of women and girls to make shells, from the Food Production Department for food workers, and from the War Office for women to work in the armies overseas and other armies of wage-earners; the uniformed women of the railway and omnibus companies—whose uniforms the London Museum is including in its exhibits; the railway ticket-collectors and porters; window-cleaners, motor-drivers, van-women, mail-car drivers, and women police.

The wages women are earning are generally on an equality with those paid to men for equal work, and in all cases higher than previous rates. Even the little uniformed office girls obtain a higher rate of pay than their brothers used to earn.

No one can say that the effect of this wage-earning work has been other than beneficial to our girls and women. Their bright, intelligent faces and well-dressed, well-cared-for persons tell of well-being such as has never before existed in our land. No one who has once worked successfully will ever consent to an idle life; and, though demobilisation will oust women from the war jobs they now hold, the necessity of earning to help to pay high taxes and the increased cost of living will keep women in the wage-earning market.

The need for training for all descriptions of work will become more forcible than ever. Whether in the professions, trades, or ordinary routine work, certificates to show that certain standards have been reached will be more than ever requisite.

We are also coming nearer to the day when domestic service will be recognised as a worthy profession for any woman, and when heads of households will insist that their cooks and housemaids and nurses shall have had a thorough training at a recognised practical training centre. There is a great future for both the indoor and outdoor woman worker, and we have to thank the war for it.—GRACE CURNOCK.

He had received back to the Turks if they would but remain in Kermanshah and protect him, for the Persian government had denounced him as a traitor, outlawed him, and confiscated his estates. The bribe was useless, the Russians were too strong, and to-day the Turks have been driven from Persian soil. The Nizam-ul-Sultaneh wanders with them a defeated and bankrupt traitor, unpopular with the Turks whom his comic opera "Division of Vengeance" left in the lurch, and unable to return to his native land which he had sold for German gold.

The "Division of Vengeance" dissolved at the approach of fighting. Like the mist on the mountains they faded away; and now it is only the prevalence of the lavishly distributed German arms and equipment among the Kermanshah tribesmen that remains as a comical asset and a reminder of the martial glories of the late division.

The Russian government has formally handed back to the Persian authorities the control of the towns and districts they had been forced to occupy. Nearly all of the German conspirators who swarmed in Persia are now safely interned and free to cast off their temporary pseudo-Mohammedanism for their normal atheism; and with the exception of a small district between Shiraz and Bushire, where a German-made revolt is still in progress among some mountain tribesmen, order is restored in Persia. A police force of native Persians is being raised by British and Russian officers lent to the Government of Persia for this purpose, and thousands of Persians anxious to complete the restoration of order in their land are flocking to the standard.

The record of the German agents in Persia is a terrible catalogue of crime, murder, and robbery with violence being customary methods of propaganda with these men. For these crimes they will have to suffer according to the law of the land where they were committed, for Persia has not departed from her neutrality, and these offences cannot be condoned as customary acts of German warfare.

The future of Persia is extremely hopeful. There is much to be done in the country in the way of development, and within a generation or so she will probably be economically independent. For the present, Persia will be able to devote all her energies to internal needs while under the powerful and progressive influence of Great Britain and democratic Russia—those Allies among whose services to small nations must be counted the preservation of the autonomy of Persia, and her rescue from the invading Turk.

KING'S FREE PARDON FOR GALLANT OFFICER.

FAMOUS PEARL NECKLACE CASE RECALLED.

Behind the announcement that the King has granted a free pardon to Lieut. Cecil Aylmer Cameron, formerly a lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery and now of the Royal Engineers, there is an absorbingly interesting story. The pardon is the King's reward for services rendered in the war. Since August, 1914, Lieut. Cameron has been employed on very important staff work, for which his knowledge of European languages particularly fitted him.

The famous necklace case at Edinburgh in 1911 resulted in both Lieut. Cameron and his wife being sentenced to three years' penal servitude. Lieut. Cameron served two years of the sentence, but after being in prison a few months his wife was released owing to a serious illness. Mrs. Cameron complained to her husband that she had been robbed in the street of a valuable pearl necklace which her husband believed to be in her possession. Believing her story, he attempted to cover the value, £25,000, from a firm of insurance brokers. It was only after their arrest that Lieut. Cameron learned that there had been no robbery, and that the claim which he had been led to make was a bogus one. During the five days' trial Lieut. Cameron refused to give evidence on his own behalf, although he could have proved his innocence without difficulty. But it was impossible for him to go into the witness-box to state his own case without injuring his wife, and he preferred to sacrifice himself rather than prejudice her. When Mrs. Cameron was released four months after her sentence she made a full confession which declared her husband to be entirely innocent. Lieut. Cameron still remained silent, and served his sentence without complaint or protest.

In June, 1914, a petition to the King, signed by over 1,000 officers, including 26 artillery colonels, a number of peers, among them the late Lords Cromer and Roberts, and many other influential people was ready for presentation. It would undoubtedly have led the Government to re-establish the convictions and hand a good name. Then the war came. Lieut. Cameron was not anxious about himself so much as about the honour of his family. His father was a V.C., and his grandfather was wounded at Waterloo. Within a few days of the outbreak of war Lord Kitchener gave him an opportunity to rejoin the Army, appointing him to an important staff post. Since then he has worked hard in France and elsewhere. The French Government has already honoured him for his services.

MR. FORD'S £30,000,000 FOR PEACE.

The Italian Socialist Deputy Morgari, recently returned from Stockholm, speaking at a crowded meeting at Turin, said that Mr. Ford, the American, had placed at the disposal of the Socialists £30,000,000 to arrange peace, but the difficulty of telegraphic and postal communications and the American declaration of war had prevented the scheme from materialising.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 26th, at 11.15.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure changes are everywhere slight, and there is no appreciable change in general circulation as yet. Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.12 inch. Total since 1st January, 75.23 inches, against an average of 74.20 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(E. winds, fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel	(North winds, fresh.
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamoo) No. 1.	
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.	



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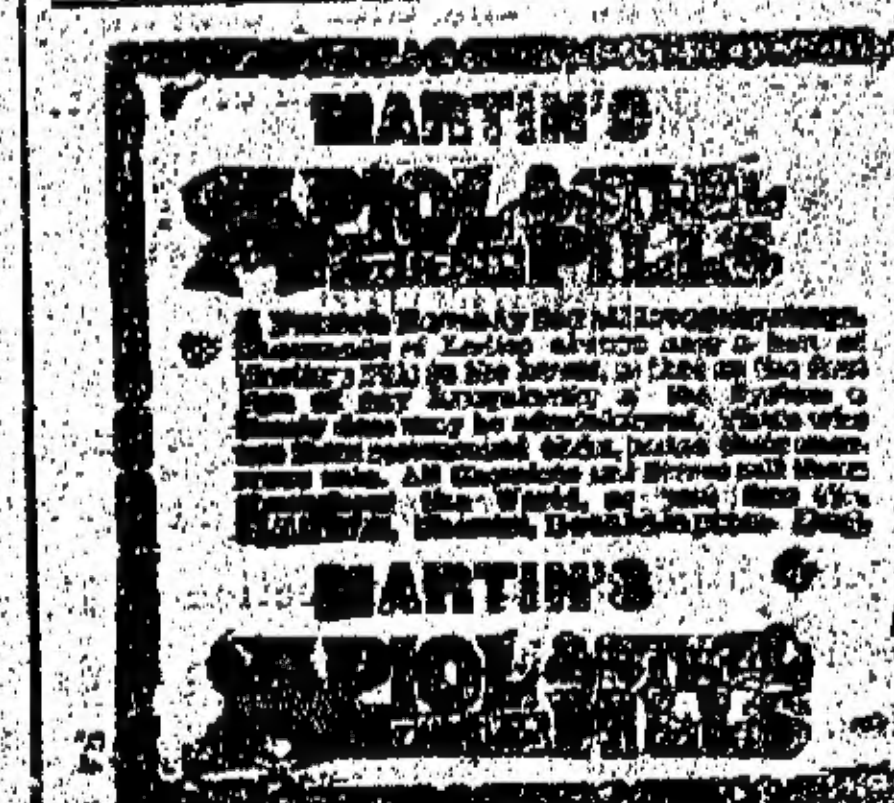


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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	"INABA MARU"	MONDAY,	8th
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI,	Capt. Higo	Oct. at Noon.	
KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and	"YOKOHAMA MARU"	WED. DAY,	24th
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Tanaka	Oct. at Noon.	

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI (Kobe) and	"AKI MARU"	FRIDAY,	12th
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Yoshikawa	Oct. at 11 A.M.	
	"HIRANO MARU"	THURSDAY,	27th
	Capt. Fraser	Sept. at 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE and	"KAGA MARU"	SATURDAY,	10th
	Capt. Komatsubara	Oct. at 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA	"KATORI MARU"	WED. DAY,	21th
	Capt. Kon	Oct. at 11 A.M.	

SHANGHAI and KOBE

	"BOMBAY MARU"	FRIDAY,	5th
	Capt. Kawai	Oct.	
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"JINSEN MARU"	SUNDAY,	30th
	Capt. Saito	Sept.	

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERISA MARU	8,000	FRI., 7th Dec.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Perisa Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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"CANADA MARU"	TUESDAY,	9th Oct. at 3 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	SATURDAY,	27th Oct. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	27th Sept. at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY,	30th Sept. at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON TEE WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

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